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tions between the states and the United States and *vice versa*. With respect to any one of these important points we venture to suggest that no better book can be found. *W. W.*

THE LAW OF TOWNSHIPS AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN PENNSYLVANIA. By WILLIAM TRICKETT, Dean of the Dickinson School of Law. Pp. xvi+565. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1905.

In this volume, which, to use the words of the author, "attempts for the first time, possibly, to collate the law with respect to townships in Pennsylvania," Mr. Trickett, following the general plan of his work on the law of boroughs in Pennsylvania, has given to the Pennsylvania lawyers in whose practice questions relating to the subject of the volume arise a compilation of statutes and cases which should prove of great value to such practitioners and of which he must often have felt the need.

The book treats of the formation and division of townships, election districts, and school districts; the classification of townships under the Acts of April 28, 1899, and May 11, 1901; the powers of a township; the questions of franchises, expenditures, and taxation in relation to the same; action by and against townships; the liability of townships upon contracts and torts, and the various rights and duties of township officers, the duty of supervisors in relation to roads and bridges being very fully considered.

A chapter of forms, the text of the Act of April 15, 1903, creating the State Highway Department, and a list of the special acts relating to townships in the several counties enacted before the adoption of the Constitution of 1874 have been added.

E. P. S.

NOTES ON RECENT LEADING ARTICLES IN LEGAL PERIODICALS.

THE LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW.—April.

The Hague Court and Vital Interests. Sir Thomas Barclay. The object of the article is to examine the position of the Hague Court in connection with the scope of arbitration. We have first a slight sketch of the institution of the Hague Court; its "remaining like a marble monument, grand but useless," for three years, and then—all honor to the new world—the United States of America and Mexico gave it its first case. This example has been followed by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Venezuela, and Japan. Yet "questions of national honor or vital interests" are still without the scope of compulsory arbitration, which is felt to greatly curtail the benefits to be hoped for from the Hague Court. In mentioning the action of the Senate of the United States in inserting the word "treaty" for that of "agreement" in the